Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 135 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, May 20, 1794. [Whole No. 531.]

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
B E N G A L.
A ſmall aſſortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
For Sale by
Mordecai Lewis,
Who has alſo to diſpoſe of
Barcelona Handſs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in caſes,
Souchong, Hyſon, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimſtone, &c.
May 10 d3w

City of Waſhington.

THE Subſcribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requeſted to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the preſent month, at 12 o'clock in order to chooſe a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.

James Greenleaf.

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for ſuch of the Subſcribers as may chooſe to paſs a ſocial hour after the buſineſs of the day is finiſhed.
May 5 dtf26M.

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,
Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Congreſs of the United States,
In Senate, Tueſday May 13th, 1794.

ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, ſhew cauſe to the Senate, why ſo much of the grants of land to them the ſaid Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, purſuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of aſſociates," ſhall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of the French ſettlers at Galliopolis.

Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manaſſah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the ſame, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, ſhall be deemed ſufficient notice thereof.

Extract from the Journals of Senate.
Atteſt,
SAM. A. OTIS, ſecretary.
May 14. 1m.

Dr. Moore's Journal in France,
VOLUME 2d.
This Day is publiſhed,
Price 6s. ſtitched, and 7/6 neatly bound, by
H. & P. RICE,
Bookſellers, No. 50, Market ſtreet,
A Journal during a reſidence in France, from the beginning of Auguſt to the middle of December 1792; To which is added, an account of the moſt remarkable events that happened at Paris, from that time to the death of the late King of France.
By JOHN MOORE, D. D.
May 17 5t

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
BURR STONES,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

JAMAICA RUM,
LANDING at Hamilton's wharf, above the Drawbridge, out of the ſhip BACCHUS Capt. VANNEMAN, from JAMAICA,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
May 16. d

For LONDON,
The Ship
WILLIAM PENN,
NOW lying at Jeſſe and Robert Waln's wharf, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, apply to
JOHN FIELD & SON,
Or,
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
May 13. dtf

For St. Croix,
The Sloop
INDUSTRY,
LLOYD WHARTON, Maſter.
SHE is intended to ſail with the firſt veſſels and can accommodate a few paſſengers very well. For terms apply to the Captain, or
WHARTON & GREEVES.
May 19. d6t

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.
IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, Virginia,

The Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
Capt. M'NAMARA.
Will ſail on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, at JOHN WALN's Wharf, or
EMANUEL WALKER,
WHO HAS FOR SALE
The Cargo of ſaid Veſſel—Conſiſting of
VIRGINIA WHEAT,
FLOUR,
DEER SKINS, &c.
GINSENG
May 17 d4w

ADVERTISEMENT.
OF the money robbed from the mail near Baltimore, by Doctor Gant, 110 dollars were afterwards ſent by an unknown hand, to the Poſtmaſter at Baltimore, who tranſmitted the ſame to the General Poſt Office. The ſufferers by that robbery are deſired to ſtate the amount of their loſſes reſpectively, and tranſmit the ſame, with the original letters of their correſpondents (where recovered) or other evidence thereof to the General Poſt Office, before the firſt day of June next, immediately after which a dividend will be made among the claimants.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt Maſter General.
Gen. Poſt Office, April 4, 1794 1aw6w

S H O E S.
A quantity of ſtout well made Men's ſize SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for ſale at
No. 36, North Third ſtreet.
May 6 6t

NEW THEATRE.
For the Benefit of
Mr. CHALMERS,
On WEDNESDAY, May 21.
A PLAY and FARCE,
As will be expreſſed in the BILLS of the DAY.
May 15 *d.*

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry ſtreets.
May 15 1w

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on
Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market ſtreet.
April 14. m&thtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market ſtreet,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechiſm of Man;
Pointing out from ſound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy becauſe I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all theſe things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&s2w

Advertiſement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to apply and have his affairs ſettled.
City of Waſhington, April 22, 1764.
M. 5 m&th4w

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania
TO WIT:

(L. S.) BE it remembered, that on the twenty fourth day of March, in the eighteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, EBENEZER HAZARD of the ſaid diſtrict, has depoſited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Hiſtorical Collections; conſiſting of ſtate papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an hiſtory of the United States of America.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge; Fellow of the American academy of Arts and Sciences; and correſpondent member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.

VOLUME II.

Ingenium, Pietas, Artes, ac bellica virtus,
Huc profugæ venient, et Regna illuſtria condent,
Et Domina hic Virtus erit, et Fortuna miniſtra."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
May 7 ew4w

ESSENCE
For the Tooth-Ache,
Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS
Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.
April 24. tuth&s 3w

From the EAGLE.

To Mr. ——, on his being ſo very baſhful, he cannot look a young Lady in the face.

WHY glows the crimſon on that cheek,
Why look ſo very coy,
Whene'er my tongue begins to ſpeak?
Declare, O baſhful boy!----

Complying, wiſhing, kind and free,
Our ſex are always found;
As free, and kind, complying be,
And boldly ſtand your ground.

The girls all jeer, to ſee thee thus,
Reverſing Nature's plan;----
No more be thought, then one of us,
But prove yourſelf a MAN!

The Anſwer, written Impromptu, on ſeeing the above in a Magazine.

RED bluſhes kindle on my cheek
To ſee thee ſo *uncoy*----
To hear a *female* boldly ſpeak,
I ſhrink--- a *baſhful boy.*

Complying, wiſhing, kind----'tis true----
Your ſex are ever found;
But when, *too forward,* LADIES ſue,
I dare not ſtand my ground.

The girls may jeer, to ſee me thus
Reverſe wiſe NATURE's *plan,*
But when the *fair* become like *us,*
I'll ceaſe to be—a MAN!

ORLANDO.

From the Hartford Gazette.

WHAT IS THIS?

DEMOCRACY and *Ariſtocracy*, what do they mean? *What do they mean!* why they mean every thing that is bad: A *Democrat* is a Devil, and an *Ariſtocrat* is the great Devil of Devils, both of them pernicious to ſociety, deſtroyers of peace on earth!—ſhedders of human blood!—harbingers of miſery!—caterers of death!—and bellows blowers and fuel-mongers to fire everlaſting! "Shocking!—What a ſhocking picture is this?" ſays the gentle reader, "Can this be true? Is this writer mad; or does he mean to tell the world an infamous lie?" Softly, my dear fellow, before thou condemneſt this dreadful writer let him aſk thee a few queſtions. Art thou an *Ariſtocrat?*—Then wilt thou not allow, nay, doſt thou not wiſh that every *Democrat* was exterminated from the face of the earth? And why do you wiſh it? "Becauſe," ſay you, "the Democrats—the Sans Culottes are Devils incarnate, they ought to be ſent *home* to Hell, there to roaſt in *fire and Brimſtone* to all eternity." Art thou a *Democrat?* Then wilt thou not allow that every *Ariſtocrat* man, woman, and child ought immediately to be brought to the Guillotine, their heads ſevered from their bodies and their *ſouls* (pardon me for uſing the vulgar term, *ſoul*, I know not the philoſophical name) their ſouls reduced to annihilation? "Certainly," ſayeſt thou.—Here then we have the judgment of *Democrats* and *Ariſtocrats* upon each other. From ſuch judges, Good Lord deliver us! Reader, Art thou a chriſtian? Then thou will ſuſpect thoſe beings, who in cold blood can deliberately murder helpleſs women and children, though they may be in human ſhape, not to be men but wild beaſts and devils. Even theſe appellations will hardly give an idea of their enormities: The wild beaſts of the foreſt would be aſhamed of the conduct of the Sans Culottes in France; and at the conduct of ſome of the Emperors and Kings of Europe, even the Devils themſelves muſt bluſh.

From the above I would not have it thought that every one who is called an *Ariſtocrat* or *Democrat* is really a devil. There may be many who bear the appellations, that may be good men. But let any one avow himſelf an *Ariſtocrat* or *Democrat*, and attempt to juſtify tyranny and murder, whether committed by the many or the few, the mob or the monarch; I ſay beware of *him*; he can do no miſchief

a private citizen, it is true; let him bluſter and below—rejoice when his fellow creatures are enſlaved or murdered—toaſt the Baſtile or the Guillotine; words are but wind; let them alone and they paſs harmleſs away: But ſuch a man is not fit for a ruler. A ruler muſt be a *MAN*; a man of *feeling*, who can make allowances for the frailties of human nature. He muſt be of no party, for the moment he eſpouſes the ſide of a party he becomes prejudiced and ſees every thing by halves.

The idea of reſentment or revenge, ought never to be cheriſhed by an earthly judge; vengeance belongs to the Lord.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONA CONVENTION.

March 8.

General Cartaux, in a letter complained that he had been kept 74 days in irons, without a trial, and requeſted his ſpeedy judgment.—He lamented that he could not go and ſhed his blood to ſave the republic—Referred to the committee of general ſafety.

In the name of the commiſſion of cuſtoms, and of the united committees of public ſafety, commerce, legiſlation, and marine, Bourdon preſented the following plan of a decree, which was adopted:

I. The treaties of navigation and commerce exiſting between France and thoſe nations with whom ſhe is at peace, ſhall be executed in their form and tenor, without changing them in the leaſt by the preſent decree.

II. All nations, whoſe goverment is at peace with the republic, have a right to the juſtice and friendſhip of the French nation. All thoſe foreign nations who commit no hoſtilities againſt France, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner:

III. In all thoſe ports and places of France which are not interſected by a foreign territory, the ſame laws, decrees and tariffs, ſhall be obſerved.

IV. The foreign veſſels, and the French veſſels coming from abroad, ſhall not be permitted to anchor in the iſlands of Corſica, Croix, Bouin, La Croiſiere, Noirmoutier, Iſle-Dieu, Belliſle, Uſhant, the Iſland of the Mountain, Mole Nehedic, Iſle des Saints, the Iſles of Rhe, Oberon, and other great or ſmall iſlands, unleſs they are in ſtreſs, or obliged to come to anchor.

V. The commodities and productions of territory, of fiſhing, and ſalt, drawn from the places denominated by article IV. ſhall pay no duty in the French ports; but no manufactured goods ſhall be imported from thoſe places in France.

VI. French ſhips may be diſpatched from the places pointed out in article IV. from one harbor to another, the ſame as for a French harbor.

VII. Thoſe articles, the importation of which is lawful from the United States of America to the French colonies, ſhall not be exported from the ſaid colonies to France.

The convention having ordered a written hand bill to be read, beginning thus: "Sans Culottes, It is time—order the general to be beat;" and concluding with, "Becauſe I ſpeak truth itſelf;" Referred the ſaid bill to the public accuſer of the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, charging him to make, without delay, the ſtricteſt ſearch after the authors, accomplices, diſtributers or ſtickers of the ſaid hand-bill.

March 9.

Bourbotte ſent the Correſpondence of the rebels of La Vendee; and adds to his letter the following paragraphs:

"Among thoſe papers, ſome are extremely precious; they ſhow the villainy of certain individuals who ſported among us the moſt energetic patriotiſm, and correſponded at the ſame time with chiefs of the Banditti.

"Several among them have already expiated their ſignal treachery with their heads. If the committee to whom theſe pieces are referred examines them attentively, it will find that there are many more traitors to be brought to condign puniſhment.

"I alſo ſend back the Seal which the ſelf conſtituted Superior council of Chatillon uſed for its acts, and the plate with which they fabricated falſe aſſignats."

A deputation from ſeveral popular ſocieties from the ſouthern departments, complained that Carras and Freron, the repretentatives of the people who helped ſo much in promoting the fecapture of Toulon, had been denounced and recalled.

Freron immediately after aſcended the Tribune, and ſpoke as follows: "Citizens, we are juſt arrived from the army in Italy: Slander preceded us to this hall; but we earneſtly ſupplicate you to prejudge nothing, till you have heard the ſacred accents of truth from our lips, and diſcomfited the manœvres of thoſe intriguing men who wanted to ſtruggle againſt the national Repreſentation, and to debaſe it. We demand of you to be heard on the 21ſt of March.—Decreed.

UNITED STATES.

ALEXANDRIA, May 13.

Copy of a Letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

Philadelphia, May 1ſt, 1794.

DEAR SIR,

AS you have been pleaſed to requeſt my opinion on the preſent ſtate of our political ſituation, I cannot refuſe to comply with your wiſhes, however incompetent I feel myſelf to develope it fully.

The tranſactions in Europe certainly exhibit the moſt wonderful ſcene of things to be found in the annals of man. They can be meaſured by no events of ancient or modern times. They form an *unique* in the hiſtory of the world: and in *what* they will terminate, no human wiſdom can conclude. I heartily pray that the reſult may be a melioration of the condition of mankind, and general peace aud happineſs to the human race. I particularly pray that the ſtorms of France may ſoon ſubſide; and that we may ſoon ſee this wonderful people in the tranquil enjoyment of peace, liberty, and good government, the juſt reward of heroes, and which it is our happineſs to poſſeſs.

In this tremendous agitation of human things, the United States are placed in a moſt delicate and critical ſituation. A ſituation which calls for the firmeſt courage and moſt deliberate prudence. To ſupport our dignity without ruſhing into the incalculable calamities of war; and to maintain peace which is filling our country with riches, and every day making prodigious additions to our ſtrength without humiliation, is the difficult taſk impoſed on our government. Happily we have at the head of our adminiſtration, a man, who in war, having defended us with the ſhield of *Mars*, ſeems in peace, to be guided by the wiſdom of *Minerva*.

The conduct of the court of Great Britain, has certainly been inexplicably myſterious, and in ſome inſtances, has diſcovered ſtrong tokens of deep-rooted hatred, and hoſtility towards this country. Often have my reſentments urged me to meaſures of paſſionate revenge: Often to favor the prohibition of the importation of articles the growth and manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, and the ſequeſtration of debts due from American citizens to Britiſh ſubjects, meaſures, which, though propoſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, ſeem to have been dictated rather by a generous indignation, than by calm and deliberate prudence. But public bodies, as well as individuals, have their honeſt reſentments; and it is as difficult for the one as for the other, under circumſtances of extreme irritation, perfectly to controul their paſſions; nor are either to be cenſured, if they ſometimes yield to their power. However, it is a truth, of which every man's experience muſt convince him, that paſſion is not a good counſellor—that it frequently leads us into errors of which we bitterly repent for the whole courſe of our lives: and when we are moſt provoked, we ought moſt to ſuſpect its advice, and fly to the aid of reaſon, which will, of courſe, always give us good counſel. If this is ſo neceſſary in individuals, it is ſtill more neceſſary in public ſervants, on whoſe conduct, not merely their perſonal intereſts, but the ſafety, the peace, and the happineſs of the whole people depends. They ought for ever to baniſh from ther hearts, ſo indiſcreet an adviſer, and conſulting reaſon only, purſue in the moſt prudent and temperate way, meaſures which ſhall appear beſt calculated, on mature reflection, to guard the *public peace—the greateſt of human bleſſings*—and to eſtabliſh the *general happineſs*. It muſt be confeſſed, however, to be extremely difficult under the knowledge of our late injuries, to maintain all that patience of character which I have deſcribed to be ſo neceſſary. Perhaps it does not belong to the nature of man.

I will, however, endeavor in the following obſervations, to give you the reſult of my moſt diſpaſſionate reflections on the preſent intereſting criſis of our nation.

I have ever viewed the court of Great Britain as hoſtile to the proſperity of the United States. For it may be regarded as a fact, founded on human nature, that *the perſon, who, deliberately and maliciouſly* injures another, *never* forgives him, becauſe the injured party is a continual memento of his folly and vice, and acts as a perpetual *goad* to his *conſcience*. Applying this principle to the court of Great Britain, I am led to believe that their unjuſt and unſucceſsful attempt on our liberties, ſtill rankles in their boſom. Beſides they cannot ſuppoſe that we can heartily forget the injuries they did us.—And it is certain that we have not forgiven nor forgotten them. Conſequently there exiſts a mutual hatred and jealouſly between the court of Great Britain and this country. Yet, notwithſtanding the unfriendly diſpoſition of the Britiſh government towards us; and our antipathy to it, it is certainly the intereſt of the people of the United States, and of the people of Britain, to maintain a peaceable and friendly commercial intercourſe with each other. And it is *more our intereſt than theirs*.

I have never been ſurpriſed, that the Britiſh court regarding us as a people inimical to it, ſhould view with pain our growing wealth and ſtrength; particularly the increaſe of our commerce and marine importance.

They muſt have ſeen with peculiar regret, theſe things effected principally by the agency of Britiſh capital. Britiſh gold and Britiſh ſubjects were continually flowing in, to improve and people the United States, at the expence of their nation. Obſerving theſe things and regarding us as an unfriendly nation, it was naturally to be expected, that the Britiſh court would be inclined to check a commerce which was undermining their ſtrength; and that they would be tempted to ſeize the firſt colourable pretext—to annihilate a navigation which threatened to rival their own. Having the command of the ocean, it is unfortunately too much in their power to accompliſh ſuch deſigns; and that they have meditated ſuch a policy, is probable from the recent tranſactions in the Weſt Indies. But the very reaſons which may have ſuggeſted ſuch a policy to the Britiſh court ought to have induced us to have permitted the commerce to have remained in the ſtate in which it was. Under this view of the relative intereſts and diſpoſitions of the two countries, I ever thought commercial reſtrictions, directly pointed againſt Great Britain, impolitic. They might prompt the court to execute plans of miſchief againſt us, which they probably only waited for a pretext to attempt. By leaving to the people of Great Britain the benefits of the commerce they enjoyed, I wiſh to intereſt them in the preſervation of our peace, and to make them a counterpoiſe to any hoſtile deſigns their court might meditate againſt us. I am apprehenſive that a ſyſtematic plan to turn our commeree from that country, would be conſidered by the people of Great Britain, as a proof of implicable hatred to them, and regarding us no longer as friends, but enemies, they might be induced to ſupport with zeal, any attempts which their cabinet might be inclined to make, to diſtreſs and weaken us.

"When I recollect what immenſe portions of Britiſh capital, till the late interruption of our commerce, were daily ſent to be veſted in the vacant lands of this country, and other important and permanent improvements: when I recollect how many of the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, were not only ſending their money to add to the riches, but coming themſelves to encreaſe the number and force of the United States. I recollect a commerce which was peaceably and gradually undermining the ſtrength of the Britiſh empire, and raiſing our own on its ruins.

"The wealth accumulated by their amazing induſtry, and commerce ſeemed deſtined to improve and aggrandize the United States. Under ſuch circumſtances, if we conſulted our revenge only, we ought to deſire nothing but peace, and the commerce we lately enjoyed. The truth is, *time* fights for *us*. Time fights againſt them. If we will truſt to time, we ſhall find him a powerful friend, who will render us conquerors—*rich conquerors*.

The Britiſh Court muſt have too much ſagacity to be inattentive to all theſe circumſtances; and viewing us as an enemy and rival nation, they may have felt a diſpoſition to check the commercial intercourſe between the two countries, and may probably be inclined to uſe the empire of the ocean, which they poſſeſs, to ſtrike a blow which would put our navigation back for twenty years: It is probable, therefore, that the Britiſh court would not have been diſpleaſed with the paſſage of the bill lately rejected by the Senate, to prohibit the importion of articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland—Firſt, becauſe they may wiſh to check a commerce which is more beneficial to us than to them; and ſecond, becauſe this meaſure might enrage the people of Britain againſt us ſo as to enable the court to execute any plans for our injury which it might deſign.

(To be Continued.)

BOSTON, May 9.

THE MILITIA.

A well organized and diſciplined militia, has been long acknowledged the palladium of a free country. In that ſituation, the millitia are equally ready to reſiſt any encroachments on their rights as men, or extenſion of power, in their local government; and to protect their country from invaſion and plunder, by extraneous armies.

On Tueſday laſt, there was a general examination of the equipments of the militia, throughout the commonwealth, and we have the pleaſure to learn, they were, in general, well furniſhed, agreeably to the preſcription of the law. The Boſton regiment, by the unremitted exertions of the commanders of the different wards, appeared in complete uniform. Too much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on thoſe, who, without proſpect of reward, and to the injury of their private buſineſs, have placed the militia in ſo reſpectable a ſituation; and to thoſe who have generouſly ſubſcribed to this laudable purpoſe. The companies of Captain's Homer and Johnſon, appeared with elegant new ſtandards.

AMERICA.

PROVIDENCE, May 10.

His Excellency Arthur Fenner, is choſen Govenor, and

The Honrable Samuel J. Potter, Eſq. Deputy-Governor, of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) March 29. The annals of modern hiſtory, perhaps do not record ſo brilliant and glorious a conqueſt as the taking of Martinique; from the landing of the troops on the 6th of February not a moment was loſt, and in leſs than ſix weeks every quarter of the iſland was in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh; the fort of Calabaſſe was ſtormed, St. Pierre, Trinite, Le Cros Morne, Cul de Sac, de Cohee, Caſe Navire, were taken with a rapidity incredible; General Belgarde's camp ſtormed and taken; the ſtrong and regular fortified Fort Louis ſtormed; and laſtly, the hitherto deemed impregnable, Fort Bourbon ſurrendered at diſcretion; the unanimity that has ſubſiſted between the ſoldiers and ſailors, has no example in the annals of Britiſh hiſtory.

BERMUDA, April 5.

In the Southern Colonies of America we are told the national cockade is worn generally; in the other States they border nearly to madneſs; clubs are held ſimiliar to the Jacobins in France; and we are informed that ſome guillotines are actually arrived in the States. Town and field meetings have been held in many parts, all of which breathe the greateſt reſentment to the Engliſh, and threaten deſtruction to that nation whom they generally ſuppoſe to be no more than a ſmall iſland, and eaſy to be conquered.

PHILADELPHIA,

MAY 20.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Mr. Sedgwick called up the bill, ſome time ſince reported by him purſuant to orders of the houſe for *raiſing, organizidg, and equipping an additional proviſional military force*—The firſt ſection of which ſpecifies the number of men thus to be raiſed viz. 25,000—This ſection after ſome debate was ſtruck out—Mr. Sedgwick then moved the following as a ſubſtitute for the firſt ſection—"That there ſhall be raiſed upon the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned, an additional proviſional military force, to conſiſt of non-commiſſioned officers, privates and muſicians, to-

ther with a proper proportion of commiſſioned officers. After further debate, this motion wa likewiſe negatived, and the whole bill fell of courſe.

The houſe ſat till a late hour, debating on the bill for laying duties on ſnuff, tobacco, and loaf ſugar—a motion to reject the bill on its firſt reading, was at length negatived, and the bill referred to the committee of the whole this day.

THEATRE.

The performance at the Theatre to-morrow evening promiſes much gratification to the public. The *Weſt Indian* is a piece of well known merit, and when aſſiſted by the maſterly abilities of *Mr. Chalmers* and other performers of merit, will undoubtedly render the higheſt ſatisfaction. The conſideration moreover of rewarding a performer of his merit, whoſe exertions to pleaſe, have been ſo diſtinguiſhed, will doubtleſs be a very powerful motive in attracting a reſpectable audience.—— We can ſay little of the Pantomime, only that in the general character of Harlequin, Mr. Chalmers is ſaid not to have left an equal behind him.

By this Day's Mail.

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.

Arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, the brig Betſey, John Salter, Jun. maſter, in 48 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) Captain Salter communicates the following intereſting particulars—That two days previous to his leaving Dartmouth, it was currently reported, that the French had taken Guernſey and Jerſey—that the day he left that place, other corroborating accounts of the ſame fact had been received—much credit was given to the intelligence by many in Dartmouth—that there was a very hot preſs in moſt of the Britiſh Ports, and that orders had been iſſued to double the militia; That about 25 ſail of the line had ſailed from Breſt, a variety of conjectures were formed of their deſtination, among which that they had gone to the Weſt-Indies, with a view to recapture ſome of their iſlands was the moſt prevailing. Capt. Salter informs that Capt. M'Quoid in the ſchooner Little John of Baltimore bound to Bremen, Capt. Rammage, in the Brig Mary Ann of Philadelphia, bound to Falmouth had put into Dartmouth in diſtreſs, occaſioned by bad weather which they had met with on their paſſage—the latter had received orders from London to proceed to Amſterdam.

Capt. Salter has favored us with Engliſh papers to the 20th of March, from which after a careful peruſal, the following extracts are ſelected as the moſt material:

LONDON, March 17.

Intelligence is received, that the French have for the preſent changed their intentions of viſiting Great Britain, firſt intending the conqueſt of the Iſland of Jerſey. The force is collected at St. Maloes; the number announced is 10,000 men. The force at Jerſey conſiſts of the 63d regiment, which is 600 ſtrong; about 800 royaliſts in Britiſh pay; five companies of invalids; and about 4000 militia.

A letter from Lyons, has the following curious paragraph: "Jean Baptiſta Victorie Guillotine, M. D. formerly of Lyons, was lately among the multitude who have been executed here: he was charged with having correſponded with perſons at Turin. It is an extraordinary thing that he ſhould ſuffer death by an inſtrument of his own invention. He died with great reluctance; and declared, that when he produced his inſtrument to the world, it was from motives of humanity alone!"

On the the 13th ult. the grand arſenal of Corunna was burnt down. Sixty perſons periſhed in the conflagration, and 30 others were dangerouſly burnt. It is ſuppoſed to have been ſet on fire by the French refugees, four of whom are taken up, on ſuſpicion.

By an American gentleman who left Breſt on Friday laſt we learn, that there were thirty-one ſail, beſides a great number of frigates lying at ſingle anchor, ready to put to ſea at the ſhorteſt warning. They were all apparently in excellent condition.

Their ſuppoſed object is for the preſent to intercept if poſſible the Gibraltar homeward bound fleet, which conſiſts of 170 ſail, and having, it is thought, a very ſtrong convoy. It is to be hoped Lord Howe's appearance will cool the ardor of their expectations. They are now out, and, as long as they keep the ſea, the public anxiety is not likely to be abated.

Accounts from Turkey, received at Vienna the 19th ult. ſtate that ſeveral Ruſſian veſſels had been captured in the Archipelago, by French frigates, in ſight of Turkiſh men of war, without the leaſt interference of the latter.

The valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men, have got ſafe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two 74 gun ſhips.

It was yeſterday reported at Plymouth, that accounts had arrived there from France of the following fleet having failed from Breſt, for the purpoſe of making a deſcent on ſome part of this kingdom, or Ireland, viz. 22 ſail of the line, 15 frigates, and 117 tranſports, having 65,000 troops on board. We cannot, however, give the leaſt credit to this rumor at preſent.

The allied fleets aſſuredly remain complete maſters of the Mediterranean; no ſhips of conſequence can paſs in or out of the ports either of Toulon or Marſeilles, without obſervation; in conſequence of which the importation of grain, and other neceſſaries, is almoſt entirely put a ſtop to.

ALBANY, May 12.

A gentleman of reſpectability, from Skeenſborough, informs us, that the article which has appeared in one of the northern papers, that our proviſion boats, on Lake-Champlain, had been ſtopped and detained by the Britiſh, has no foundation in truth—on the contrary, the intercourſe is as free and interrupted, as at any time heretofore. He adds, however, as the probable cauſe of the report, that there had been a continuance of ſouth winds on the lake for nearly three weeks, which prevented the uſual return of our boats.

He further adds, (notwithſtanding the contrary is aſſerted in ſome of the immaculate New-York papers) that armed veſſels are poſitively fitting up at the port of St. John's.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

By the brig Mary, Capt. Haley, in 48 days from Breſt, we have received the following important intelligence:

About the 20th of March an engagement took place between the French and Pruſſian armies, which ended in a ſignal victory on the ſide of the Republicans; in this action, glorious for the cauſe of liberty, upwards of 6000 of the ſlaves of the deſpotic Pruſſian monarch bit the duſt.

Valenciennes and Conde, were actually retaken ſome time before Captain Haley ſailed.

Victory has alſo crowned their efforts againſt Spain, and many of her towns are now in their poſſeſſion. In addition to all this, we are poſitively aſſured, not a veſtige of the rebel army is left; having almoſt to a man paid the forfeit of their henious crimes.

At ſea ſucceſs has equally favored their ſtruggles; ſeveral of the Cork fleet, and 29 valuable ſhips from the Streights bound to London, had changed their courſe, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Proviſions at Breſt and in every town in France, were very plenty, and an important ſtroke was meditating againſt England; eight line of battle ſhips with ſeveral tranſports had ſailed for Jerſey and Guernſey, and had no doubt of becoming maſters of thoſe two Iſlands. The Breſt fleet conſiſted of about 55 ſail of the line; Captain BOMPARD has got the command of a 74 gun ſhip.

We further learn, that the Portugueſe have ſent a fleet to the mouth of the Streights, to check the Algerines.

Diary.

Tranſlated from French newſpapers received by the Mary, Capt. Haley.

PARIS, 12 Ventoſe.

Numerous crouds began to aſſemble early this morning before the doors of the Butchers, in the ſame manner as they did ſome months ſince before thoſe of the Bakers. This attracted the attention of the Council-General of the Commune; and it was decreed that the ſtalls of the Butchers ſhould not be opened before 6 o'clock in the morning; That the Commandant-General, is requeſted, to prevent the Citizens from aſſembling before the ſaid hour at the doors of the butchers, and that thoſe who ſhould tranſgreſs this order, ſhould be impriſoned in the next guard houſe, during the diſtribution of proviſions.

This ſcarcity of proviſions, remarks a Sans Culottes Philoſopher, is another inſtance of malevolence, which takes advantage of theſe opportunities, to deſtroy the reaſon and juſtice of the people, and carry them into exceſſes. It will not ſucceed in this perfidious project. The people will expect with a patience and reſignation truly Republican, the reſult of the wiſe meaſures which the conſtituted authorities employ to reſtore abundance; and if they have not all the ſucceſs which they have reaſon to expect, what muſt be done? We muſt riſh in a body to the frontier, ſeize all the magazines of our diſmayed enemies! And by this general movement, retort upon them the utmoſt extremes of war and famine; nouriſh ourſelves with their proviſions, and thus turn upon them all thoſe evils, which in their attrocious calculations they had deſigned for us!

We are far from this direful extremity. We have no need of any other ſuccor than good faith one amongſt another in ſo difficult a moment, which added to an almoſt univerſal benevolence will ſoon paſs away. There will be no more public calamities if egotiſm and avarice, did not ſo greedily ſeize upon every embarraſſing moment, which occurs to us.

The ſociety of Cordeliers have juſt publiſhed a decree of the ſociety of the friends of the rights of man, importing that Fabre d'Eglantine, Philippeaux, Bourdon, de L'Oiſe & Camille Deſmoulin, have attempted to rekindle the aſhes of the Briſſotines; re-excite its infamous manœvres and its atrocious projects; that in conſequence of which they had forfeited the confidence of the ſociety, are regarded by it as traitors to their country unworthy to ſit in the boſom of the convention, and above all amongſt the inhabitants of the mountain, whom they conſider as the Tarpeian rock, and from the heights of which they will one day precipitate them.

Revolutionary Tribunal.

Laurent Veyrens, aged 35 years, and Noel Deſchamps, aged 40 years, having both been convicted of having carried on correſpondence and communications with the royaliſts, and of having conſpired againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the republic, are condemned to ſuffer death.

ARRIVED.

Ship Portland, Robinſon,	Amſterdam
Briſtol, Durry,	Ferrol
Induſtry, Havens,	Havre-de-Grace
Brig William, George,	Turks Iſlands
Mary, Haley,	Breſt
Cornbrook, Stevens,	Liverpool
Greenfield, Mumford,	Jackmell
Schooner Hope, Perry,	Norfolk
Sloop Ranger, Dunn,	Philadelphia
Happy Couple, Sills,	Edenton

Capt. Haley, of the brig Mary, arrived here on Saturday, from Breſt, has favoured us with the following names of ſundry maſters of veſſels, captured and carried into France, bound to different ports in Europe.

At the Port of Breſt, viz.

Capt. John Thompſon, ſhip Concord, of Philadelphia, bound to Amſterdam.

Capt. James Johnſon, ſhip John & James, of Peterſburgh, Virginia, bound for Falmouth, for orders.

Capt. John Chandler, brig Union, of Boſton, bound for Spain.

Capt. James Spalding, brig Commerce, of Boſton, bound for Amſterdam.

Capt. Tucker, brig Harmony, of Portland, bound for Spain.

Capt. Elias C——, ſchooner ———, of Boſton, bound for Spain.

Capt. Florance Donavan, brig Cleopatra, of Philadelphia, from Bremen, bound to Philadelphia; this veſſel retaken by the Engliſh, and carried into Plymouth, Captain and part of the crew in Breſt.

Capt. Benjamin Rogers, ſhip Thomas, of Newburry Port, from Riga, bound for Spain; this ſhip never heard off, Capt. and part of the crew in Breſt.

Nathan Haley, brig Mary, of New-York, bound for London.

At the Port of Morlaix, as follows:

Elias Syms, ſhip George, of Boſton, bound for Bremen.

Woodbury, ſhip Neptune, of Boſton bound for the Iſle of Wight; this ſhip ſent to Breſt to diſcharge her cargo.

At the Port of Havre-de-Grace, viz.

Benjamin Berry, brig ——, of Boſton, bound for Amſterdam.

Ship Sophia, of Baltimore.

Twenty two more of American veſſels in this Port, names unknown.

Bourdeaux—by the different accounts from this Port, there is about one hundred and fifty ſail of American veſſels.

At St. Malo. viz.

Capt. Stephens, ſhip ———, of Charleſton, bound for Amſterdam.

Capt. Black, brig ———, of Providence, bound for Amſterdam.

At Cherbourg, viz.

John Clark, brig John, of Baltimore, bound for Amſterdam.

Ship Indian Chief, of Virginia.

Three other American veſſels, names unknown.

Oleron—ſeveral ſail of Americans in this Port.

Sundry ſail of Danes and Swedes in all the Ports.

Capt. Haley, on Sunday 30th of March, ſpoke at 5 P. M. the brig Equality, of Baltimore, Capt. Joſeph White, jun. from the Iſle of France, bound to Oſtend, out 109 days; after informing him of the troubles in Europe, he ſaid he would not proceed on his voyage, but would be glad to accompany him to New-York, which with pleaſure he agreed to, but after being in company two days, the wind being very ſtrong to the weſtward he informed him that his people were all much beat out, being ſo long at ſea that he ſhould not be able to proceed on, but muſt put away for Cork.

The ſame day, ſpoke the ſhip St. Mary's Ilanter, of London, out ten weeks.

Philadelphia.

SHIP NEWS.

In Capt. Young of the ſloop Independence, in 9 days from Bermuda, came the mate of the ſloop Sally, Hayes, Philadelphia, which was condemned there on the 6th inſtant, and two other American gentlemen paſſengers in the Independence from Bermuda, inform, that they ſtill continue committing depredations, and ſending in American veſſels as uſual.

A brig, Capt. Smith of Rhode-Iſland, on her paſſage from Jacquemel, homeward, was captured and ſent into Bermuda, out of which was taken 7000 dollars; and the veſſel and cargo, conſiſting of coffee, condemned. Capt. Smith purchaſed the brig at 600 dollars, and ſailed from Bermuda two days before Capt. Young left that place.

They further inform, that the following Bermudian privateers were ſent on the coaſt of America, in order to take all coaſters laden with flour: Goodrich's three maſted ſchooner called the Experiment, Morgan, of 16 guns; the ſch'r. Duke of York, Ingraham, of 14 guns; the ſloop Britania, Seymour of 12 guns; and the ſloop Hope, Tucker of 2 guns.

Capt. Towers left at Aux-Cayes, the ſhip Hanah, Parrott, of Savannah, for New-York, to ſail in 10 days—brig Elizabeth Coats, Young for Newbury-Port, and the ſchooner Commerce, Bowers of Charleſton, to ſail in 2 days.

NEW THEATRE.

Mr. CHALMERS' NIGHT.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

May 21.

Will be performed,

A COMEDY, called

The Weſt Indian.

Stockwell,	Mr. Fennell
Belcour,	Mr. Chalmers
Capt. Dudley,	Mr. Green
Charle Dudley,	Mr. Cleveland
Major O'Flaherty,	Mr. Whitlock
Stukely,	Mr. De Moulin
Fulmer,	Mr. Finch
Varland,	Mr. Bates
Sailor,	Mr. Bliſſett
Lady Ruſport,	Mrs. Shaw
Charlotte Ruſport,	Mrs. Marſhall
Louiſa Dudley,	Miſs Willems
Mrs. Fulmer,	Mrs. Rowſon
Lucy,	Mrs. Cleveland
Houſekeeper,	Mrs. Bates

End of the Comedy, Mr. Chalmers will recite GARRICK's ODE, on erecting a ſtatue in honor of Shakeſpeare.

The vocal parts by Miſs Broadhurſt, Miſs Willems, &c.

To which will be added,

A Pantomimic Sketch, in one act called the

Triumph of Mirth;

OR,

Harlequin's Animation.

In which will be introduced the Animating, Gladiator, and Dying Scenes.

The character of Harlequin, (for that night only) by	Mr. Chalmers
Don Paſticio,	Mr. De Moulin
Don Ronando Sangrado,	Mr. Cleveland
Slidero,	Mr. Green
Magician,	Mr. Warrell
Waiter,	Maſter Warrell
Statuary,	Mr. Darley jun.
Clown,	Mr. Bliſſett
Mirth, (with a ſong)	Miſs Broadhurſt
Colombine,	Miſs Willems

To conclude with a dance by the characters.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Chalmers, at No 63, Third ſtreet, ſouth, and at the uſual places.

On Friday, the DUENNA, with ROBINSON CRUSOE, or Harlequin Friday, for the benefit of Mr. Bates.

Mr. Morris's night will be on Monday next, the 26th inſt.

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Treasury Department.

Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, ſuitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the ſizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the ſaid Office.

White Oak Timber and Plank.

For each Frigate.

- 98 Pieces of various Dimenſions, including Keels, Floor and Riſing Timbers, &c. for a Veſſel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
- 27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wal-pieces, Bilge Streak:, Clamps, &c. &c
- 200 Logs, for various u'es.

Pitch Pine.

- 25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
- 210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.
- 50,000 Locuſt Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
- 5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
- 30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Perſons willing to ſupply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole ſix, will make their Propoſals accordingly tu&f3w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Priz s, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
2		5,000	10,000
5		2,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
300		50	15,000
1000		20	20,000
2000		15	30,000
3000		12	36,000
8100		10	81,000
14,539	Prizes.		262,000
23,461	Blanks.	Firſt drawn number,	2,000
		Laſt drawn number,	2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is		266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immidiately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the paymnt of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&tf.

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the firſt quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and Weſt India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a ſuperior quality in caſes.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havannah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Caſks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate uſe,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Moris,

The corner of Dock and Pear ſtreets,

Were he has provided ſuitable ſtores and vaults, for the reception of

WINES, &c.

Which he propoſes to ſtore or diſpoſe of on commiſſion

Captains of veſſels and others ſupplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and ſea ſtores in general put up.

May 9 tu&f2m

Concluding Sales.

THE Subſcriber having entered into Copartnerſhip with Mr. John Bartholomew in the buſineſs of Sugar Refining, will diſpoſe of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholeſale at Prime Coſt for Caſh.

John Dorſey,

No. 22, North 3d ſtreet.

April 1. tuth&s6w

A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

This Day is Publiſhed by

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market ſtreet,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, ſewed in marble paper, half a dollar.

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquiſitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real diſtreſs.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a ſchool, from himmanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governeſs, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is poſtponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconſtancy of the over, and treachery of his friend —The ſituations are artleſs and affecting—the deſcripations natural and pathetic; we ſhould ſee for Charlotte if ſuch a perſon ever exiſted, who for one error ſcarcely, perhaps, deſerved ſo ſevere a puniſhment. If it is a fiction, poetic juſtice is not, we think, properly diſtributed

Said Carey has juſt publiſhed,

A 2 ſheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the Weſt Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jerſey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Books by auction.

On Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Saturday next. at four o'clock in the afternoon, at

J. Connelly's Auction Store,

No. 78, ſouth Front ſtreet,

Will be continued the ſale of a valuable

Collection of BOOKS,

Moſtly new or in good condition, beginning at No. 157 in the catalogue.

They may be ſeen any day prior to the ſale from 10 till 2 o'clock, at No. 26, Spruce ſtreet, where catalogues may be had and commiſſions received from any perſons who cannot attend the ſale.

May 19 dts

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m*, and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and *ty* going below them.

The ſignature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and gloſſey ſurface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Caſhier, in the true bills is ſtrongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair ſtroke, evidently in an unfiniſhed ſtate. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the falſe, than in the genuine bills owing to the ſhade ſtrokes being coarſer, much nearer together, and conſequently much more numerous. This difference ſtrikes the eye at firſt view.

The ſame reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & proſecuting to conviction the ſeveral above deſcribed Offenders in reſpect to this, as to the laſt deſcribed bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

Beef, Pork, and Butter.

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

ALSO,

A CARGO OF

MAHOGANY,

Landing at John Weſt's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 buſhels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 35, No. Water Street.

May 15. dtf5

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Cheſnut Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3 South Fourth-Street.